Introduced by Senator Harman

January 12, 2010

An act to amend Section 12370 of the Penal Code, relating to body armor. An act to amend and repeal Section 1282.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to arbitration.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 877, as amended, Harman. Body armor. Arbitration: legal representation.

Existing law, until January 1, 2011, permits persons admitted to the bar of any other state to represent a party in an arbitration proceeding in this state, or to render legal services in this state in connection with an arbitration proceeding in another state. Existing law requires out-of-state attorneys to serve upon the arbitrator, the parties, the State Bar of California, and counsel, a certificate containing specified information within a reasonable period of time after the attorney expresses his or her intent to appear in an arbitration.

This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby extending these provisions indefinitely.

Existing law provides that any person who has been convicted of a violent felony who purchases, owns, or possesses body armor, as defined in the California Code of Regulations, except as authorized, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. However, the court, in People v. Saleem (Cal.App.2nd Dist., Dec. 17, 2009, B204646), held that this provision is unconstitutionally vague in violation of due process.

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This bill would change the definition of body armor for purposes of this provision to mean any bullet-resistant material intended to provide ballistic and trauma protection for the wearer.

By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: <u>yes-no</u>. State-mandated local program: <u>yes-no</u>.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 1282.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 2 as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 357 of the Statutes of 2006, 3 is amended to read:

- 1282.4. (a) A party to the arbitration has the right to be represented by an attorney at any proceeding or hearing in arbitration under this title. A waiver of this right may be revoked; but if a party revokes that waiver, the other party is entitled to a reasonable continuance for the purpose of procuring an attorney.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Section 6125 of the Business and Professions Code, an attorney admitted to the bar of any other state may represent the parties in the course of, or in connection with, an arbitration proceeding in this state, provided that the attorney, if not admitted to the State Bar of California, satisfies all of the following:
- (1) He or she timely serves the certificate described in subdivision (c).
- (2) The attorney's appearance is approved in writing on that certificate by the arbitrator, the arbitrators, or the arbitral forum.
- (3) The certificate bearing approval of the attorney's appearance is filed with the State Bar of California and served on the parties as described in this section.
- (c) Within a reasonable period of time after the attorney described in subdivision (b) indicates an intention to appear in the arbitration, the attorney shall serve a certificate in a form prescribed by the State Bar of California on the arbitrator, arbitrators, or

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arbitral forum, the State Bar of California, and all other parties and counsel in the arbitration whose addresses are known to the attorney. The certificate shall state all of the following:

- (1) The case name and number, and the name of the arbitrator, arbitrators, or arbitral forum assigned to the proceeding in which the attorney seeks to appear.
 - (2) The attorney's residence and office address.

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- (3) The courts before which the attorney has been admitted to practice and the dates of admission.
- (4) That the attorney is currently a member in good standing of, and eligible to practice law before, the bar of those courts.
- (5) That the attorney is not currently on suspension or disbarred from the practice of law before the bar of any court.
 - (6) That the attorney is not a resident of the State of California.
- (7) That the attorney is not regularly employed in the State of California.
- (8) That the attorney is not regularly engaged in substantial business, professional, or other activities in the State of California.
- (9) That the attorney agrees to be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state with respect to the law of this state governing the conduct of attorneys to the same extent as a member of the State Bar of California.
- (10) The title of the court and the cause in which the attorney has filed an application to appear as counsel pro hac vice in this state or filed a certificate pursuant to this section in the preceding two years, the date of each application or certificate, and whether or not it was granted. If the attorney has made repeated appearances, the certificate shall reflect the special circumstances that warrant the approval of the attorney's appearance in the arbitration.
- (11) The name, address, and telephone number of the active member of the State Bar of California who is the attorney of record.
- (d) The arbitrator, arbitrators, or arbitral forum may approve the attorney's appearance if the attorney has complied with subdivision (c). Failure to timely file and serve the certificate described in subdivision (c) shall be grounds for disapproval of the appearance and disqualification from serving as an attorney in the arbitration in which the certificate was filed. In the absence of special circumstances, repeated appearances shall be grounds for

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disapproval of the appearance and disqualification from serving as an attorney in the arbitration in which the certificate was filed.

- (e) Within a reasonable period of time after the arbitrator, arbitrators, or arbitral forum approves the certificate, the attorney shall file the certificate with the State Bar of California and serve the certificate as described in Section 1013a on all parties and counsel in the arbitration whose address is known to the attorney.
- (f) An attorney who fails to file or serve the certificate required by this section or files or serves a certificate containing false information or who otherwise fails to comply with the standards of professional conduct required of members of the State Bar of California shall be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the State Bar with respect to that certificate or any of his or her acts occurring in the course of the arbitration.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Section 6125 of the Business and Professions Code, an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of any state may represent the parties in connection with rendering legal services in this state in the course of and in connection with an arbitration pending in another state.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Section 6125 of the Business and Professions Code, any party to an arbitration arising under collective bargaining agreements in industries and provisions subject to either state or federal law may be represented in the course of, and in connection with, those proceedings by any person, regardless of whether that person is licensed to practice law in this state.
- (i) Nothing in this section shall apply to Division 4 (commencing with Section 3201) of the Labor Code.
- (j) (1) In enacting the amendments to this section made by Assembly Bill 2086 of the 1997–98 Regular Session, it is the intent of the Legislature to respond to the holding in Birbrower v. Superior Court (1998) 17 Cal.4th 117, as modified at 17 Cal.4th 643a (hereafter Birbrower), to provide a procedure for nonresident attorneys who are not licensed in this state to appear in California arbitration proceedings.
- (2) In enacting subdivision (h), it is the intent of the Legislature to make clear that any party to an arbitration arising under a collective bargaining agreement governed by the laws of this state may be represented in the course of and in connection with those

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proceedings by any person regardless of whether that person is licensed to practice law in this state.

- (3) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, in enacting the amendments to this section made by Assembly Bill 2086 of the 1997–98 Regular Session, it is the Legislature's intent that nothing in this section is intended to expand or restrict the ability of a party prior to the decision in Birbrower to elect to be represented by any person in a nonjudicial arbitration proceeding, to the extent those rights or abilities existed prior to that decision. To the extent that Birbrower is interpreted to expand or restrict that right or ability pursuant to the laws of this state, it is hereby abrogated except as specifically provided in this section.
- (4) In enacting subdivision (i), it is the intent of the Legislature to make clear that nothing in this section shall affect those provisions of law governing the right of injured workers to elect to be represented by any person, regardless of whether that person is licensed to practice law in this state, as set forth in Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of the Labor Code.
- (k) This section shall be operative until January 1, 2011, and on that date shall be repealed.
- SEC. 2. Section 1282.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 357 of the Statutes of 2006, is repealed.
- 1282.4. (a) A party to the arbitration has the right to be represented by an attorney at any proceeding or hearing in arbitration under this title. A waiver of this right may be revoked; but if a party revokes the waiver, the other party is entitled to a reasonable continuance for the purpose of procuring an attorney.
- (b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2011. SECTION 1. Section 12370 of the Penal Code is amended to
- read:
 12370. (a) Any person who has been convicted of a violent
- felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, who purchases, owns, or possesses body armor, as defined in subdivision (f), except as authorized under subdivision (b), is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
- (b) Any person whose employment, livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to legally possess and use body armor,

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 who is subject to the prohibition imposed by subdivision (a) due to a prior violent felony conviction, may file a petition with the chief of police or county sheriff of the jurisdiction in which he or she seeks to possess and use the body armor for an exception to this prohibition. The chief of police or sheriff may reduce or eliminate the prohibition, impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohibition as he or she deems appropriate, based on the following:

- (1) A finding that the petitioner is likely to use body armor in a safe and lawful manner.
- (2) A finding that the petitioner has a reasonable need for this type of protection under the circumstances.

In making its decision, the chief of police or sheriff shall consider the petitioner's continued employment, the interests of justice, any relevant evidence, and the totality of the circumstances. It is the intent of the Legislature that law enforcement officials exercise broad discretion in fashioning appropriate relief under this paragraph in cases in which relief is warranted. However, this paragraph may not be construed to require law enforcement officials to grant relief to any particular petitioner. Relief from this prohibition does not relieve any other person or entity from any liability that might otherwise be imposed.

- (c) The chief of police or sheriff shall require, as a condition of granting an exception under subdivision (b), that the petitioner agree to maintain on his or her person a certified copy of the law enforcement official's permission to possess and use body armor, including any conditions or limitations.
- (d) Law enforcement officials who enforce the prohibition specified in subdivision (a) against a person who has been granted relief pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be immune from any liability for false arrest arising from the enforcement of this subdivision unless the person has in his or her possession a certified copy of the permission granting the person relief from the prohibition, as required by subdivision (e). This immunity from liability does not relieve any person or entity from any other liability that might otherwise be imposed.
- (e) For purposes of this section only, "violent felony" refers to the specific crimes listed in subdivision (e) of Section 667.5, and to crimes defined under the applicable laws of the United States

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or any other state, government, or country that are reasonably equivalent to the crimes listed in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.

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Constitution.

- (f) For purposes of this section, "body armor" means any bullet-resistant material intended to provide ballistic and trauma protection for the wearer.
- 5 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to 6 7 Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because 8 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or 10 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of 11 12 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within 13 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California